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Prokof'ev, Sergei Sergeevich
Concerto, piano, no. 5, op. 55,
G major; arr.
Kontsert No 5, dlia fortepiano
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1011
P9
op. 55
M82



КОНЦЕРТ № 5

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО С ОРКЕСТРОМ

ПЕРЕЛОЖЕНИЕ
ДЛЯ ДВУХ ФОРТЕПИАНО АВТОРА



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СЕРГЕЙ ПРОКОФЬЕВ
SERGEI PROKOFIEV
Op. 55

КОНЦЕРТ
CONCERTO
№ 5

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО С ОРКЕСТРОМ
FOR PIANOFORTE AND ORCHESTRA

Переложение
для двух фортепиано автора
Arranged
for Two Pianos by the Composer

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО МУЗЫКА
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Сергей Сергеевич Прокофьев (1891—1953), выдающийся русский советский композитор, родился на Украине, в селе Сонцовка. Первой руководительницей музыкальных занятий Прокофьева была его мать — хорошая пианистка-любительница. Затем его учителями были Р. Глиэр и (сравнительно недолго) Ю. Померанцев, ученик С. Танеева. Сам Танеев также внимательно следил за успехами юного композитора. В дальнейшем Прокофьев обучался в Петербургской консерватории как композитор (у Н. Римского-Корсакова, Я. Витоля и А. Лядова), дирижер (у Н. Черепнина) и пианист (у А. Винклера и А. Есиповой).

Среди ранних произведений Прокофьева выделяются «Классическая симфония», Скифская сюита «Ала и Лоллий» для большого симфонического оркестра, Первый концерт для скрипки с оркестром, Первый и второй концерты для фортепиано с оркестром, «Гадкий утенок» (по сказке Андерсена) для голоса с фортепиано, Вторая, Третья и Четвертая фортепианные сонаты, ряд фортепианных миниатюр.

После революции С. Прокофьев 15 лет (1918—1932) провел за границей в концертных поездках. Из произведений этого периода наибольшую известность получили опера «Любовь к трем апельсинам» и Третий концерт для фортепиано с оркестром. После возвращения на родину творчество Прокофьева обрело почву для нового расцвета. Он создает такие значительные произведения, как балеты «Ромео и Джульетта» и «Золушка», оперы «Обручение в монастыре» («Дуэнья»), «Семен Котко», музыка к кинофильмам «Поручик Киже» и «Александр Невский» (последняя послужила основой для одноименной кантаты), симфоническая сказка для детей «Петя и волк».

В последние годы деятельности Прокофьева еще более усиливается эпическая линия в его творчестве, ярче становится национальная характерность музыкального языка, еще большую распевность и широту дыхания приобретает мелодизм (опера «Война и мир», балет «Сказ о каменном цветке», Пятая, Шестая, Седьмая симфонии, Симфония-концерт для виолончели с оркестром и др.).

Пятый концерт для фортепиано с оркестром Соль мажор, ор. 55 был написан композитором в 1932 году, незадолго до возвращения в СССР. Это было время новых стилистических веяний и напряженных поисков в творчестве Прокофьева. Как и в ряде других сочинений того времени, композитор

в Пятом концерте стремился откликнуться на эмоциональные запросы широкой аудитории. «...В записной книжке накопилась пачка бодрых мажорных тем, — писал Прокофьев. — Концерт я вначале не хотел делать трудным... Но кончилось тем, что вещь все-таки оказалась сложной... В чем объяснение? Я искал простоты, но больше всего боялся, как бы эта простота не превратилась в перепевы старых формул, в «старую простоту»... В поисках простоты я гнался непременно за «новой простотой» и тут-то оказалось, что новая простота, с новыми приемами и, главное, новыми интонациями, совсем не воспринималась как таковая»*.

В этом самокритичном высказывании глубоко верно подмечены особенности не только Пятого концерта, но ряда других сочинений того же периода творческого «брожения». Действительно, Пятый концерт в отношении целостности стиля и глубины образов значительно уступает своим «младшим собратьям» — Второму и Третьему концертам, или таким шедеврам позднего прокофьевского творчества, как Шестая и Седьмая симфонии, Симфония-концерт для виолончели с оркестром, три последние фортепианные сонаты. Но, тем не менее, своеобразие и свежесть музыкальных образов, оригинальность их сопоставления и развития делают Пятый концерт интересным для слушателей и исполнителей.

Почти лишенное драматизма, это произведение, однако, несет в себе ярко контрастные образы: эксцентрика и гротеск сменяются лирическими эпизодами, порою уступая место торжественно-фанфарным звучаниям.

В известной степени для композиционного развития цикла в Пятом концерте характерна рондообразность. В концерте пять относительно небольших частей. Первая, вторая и пятая части построены на одинаковом или сходном материале и являются своего рода рефренами рондо, а вторая и четвертая части — его эпизодами. Эта особенность сочинения заставляет вспомнить «Испанское каприччио» Римского-Корсакова, где также налицо рондообразность цикла (с существенными изменениями рефрена в последней части сочинения).

Первая часть — Allegro con brio — вызывает невольные ассоциации с калейдоскопичной сме-

* «С. С. Прокофьев. Материалы, документы, воспоминания». М., 1961, с. 189—190.

ной карнавальных масок. Уже здесь воплощению ярко контрастирующих образов удачно соответствует рондообразность изложения (первая часть написана в рондо-сонатной форме). Начальная энергичная, с оттенком гротеска тема сменяется ликующей фанфарой деревянных и медных духовых (побочная тема, цифра 3). Полный мечтательности средний эпизод (цифра 18) носит отпечаток жанровой близости к мазурке.

Вторая часть — *Moderato ben accentuato* — представляет собой небольшое интермеццо, написанное в форме миниатюрных двойных вариаций. Светлый юмор, радостный характер начальной темы второй части, упругая ритмика и порою неожиданные мелодические повороты второй темы (цифра 36) — все это словно предвосхищает музыкальную характеристику Меркуцио в балете «Ромео и Джульетта».

В третьей части — лаконичной «Токкате» — вновь получают развитие главная и побочная темы первой части концерта.

Одна из лучших страниц прокофьевской лирики — четвертая часть (*Larghetto*), вначале воспринимается как пастораль. В среднем эпизоде

(цифра 66) музыка становится более взволнованной и обретает оттенок декламационности. В репризе вновь спокойно и напевно звучит пасторальная тема. Четвертая часть — замечательный пример глубокой национальной почвенности музыки Прокофьева.

Наиболее развернутая пятая часть — финал концерта — написана в сонатной форме. Темы финала своим образным содержанием и в жанровом отношении, несомненно, близки к массовым сценам прокофьевских балетов («Народный танец» в «Ромео и Джульетте», сцена ярмарки в «Сказе о каменном цветке»).

Пятый концерт вошел в репертуар советских пианистов (С. Рихтер, Т. Николаева) и ряда зарубежных исполнителей. Он неоднократно с успехом исполнялся в Советском Союзе и за рубежом. Впервые Пятый концерт был исполнен 31 октября 1932 года в Берлине автором и симфоническим оркестром под управлением В. Фуртвенглера и 25 ноября того же года в Москве, где также в качестве солиста выступил С. Прокофьев в сопровождении оркестра под управлением Н. Голованова.

В. БЛОК

The great Soviet composer SERGEI PROKOFIEV (1891—1953) was born in the village of Sontsovka, the Ukraine. His mother, a good amateur pianist, was his first music teacher, and later he received instruction from the composer R. Gliere and (for a short time) Y. Pomerantsev, a pupil of Taneyev's. Sergei Taneyev himself closely watched the progress of the child composer. At the St. Petersburg Conservatoire Prokofiev studied composition under N. Rimsky-Korsakov, J. Vihtol and A. Liadov, conducting under N. Cherepnin and piano under A. Winkler and A. Yesipova.

Outstanding among his early works are his "Classical Symphony" and the Scythian Suite "Ala and Lolly" for full orchestra, First Violin Concerto, First and Second piano concertos, "The Ugly Duckling" (after Andersen) for voice and piano, Second, Third and Fourth piano sonatas and a number of piano pieces.

For fifteen years after the Revolution (1918—1932) Prokofiev stayed abroad making extensive concert tours. The best known works of that period are his opera "Love for Three Oranges" and the Third Piano Concerto. On returning home Prokofiev received new stimuli for creative work. He produced such major compositions as the ballets "Romeo and Juliet" and "Cinderella", the operas "Betrothal in a Nunnery" and "Semyon Kotko", the scores for the films "Lieutenant Kizhé" and "Alexander Nevsky" (the latter serving as the basis for a cantata of the same title) and "Peter and the Wolf", a symphonic fairy-tale for children.

By the end of the composer's life his music became more pronouncedly national, the epic element asserted itself more forcefully and his melodies acquired greater breadth and songfulness (for instance, the opera "War and Peace", the ballet "Tale of the Stone Flower", the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh symphonies, the Symphony-Concerto for Cello and Orchestra and some others).

Prokofiev composed his Fifth Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Opus 55, in 1932, shortly before his return to the USSR. That was a period of intensive searchings for a new style; like some other works of that time, the Fifth Concerto reveals the composer's striving to satisfy the emotional demands of broad audiences. "I had accumulated a good number of vigorous major themes in my notebook", Prokofiev wrote in his "Autobiography". "I had not intended the concerto to be difficult... But in the end it turned out to be complicated... What was the explanation? In my desire for simplicity I was hampered by the fear of repeating old formulas, of reverting to the 'old simplicity'. ...I searched for a 'new simplicity' only to discover that the new simplicity, with its novel forms and, chiefly, the new tonal structure, was not understood."* These self-critical words correctly describe the peculiarities not only of the Fifth Concerto but of a number of other works belonging to that period of searchings. It is true that as regards unity of style and depth of content the Fifth Piano Concerto is somewhat inferior to its

predecessors — the Second and Third concertos — and certainly to the masterpieces that came after it, such as the Sixth and Seventh symphonies, the Symphony-Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra and the last three piano sonatas. Yet the originality and vigour of the Concerto's musical themes and their unusual counterposition and development make the Concerto attractive for the players and listeners alike.

Though almost devoid of dramatism, the work nevertheless contains vivid contrasts: eccentric and grotesque moods give way to lyrical episodes and at times to jubilant fanfares. Structurally the cycle may be said to develop on the rondo principle. The Concerto consists of five relatively short movements, the first, third and fifth movements being built up on material that is either identical or very nearly so, and serving as the refrain, while second and fourth may be defined as the episodes. This reminds one of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Spanish Capriccio", also built on the rondo principle with the refrain undergoing drastic alterations in the closing movement.

The first movement, *Allegro con brio*, suggests the kaleidoscopic parade of masks at a carnival. The rondo principle (the first movement is a rondo-sonata) answers the purpose of presenting sharply contrasting images extremely well. The energetic and somewhat grotesque initial theme is followed by a triumphant fanfare of woodwinds and brasses (the secondary theme, figure 3). The dreamy middle episode (fig. 18) is in the nature of a mazurka.

The second movement, *Moderato ben accentuato*, is a short intermezzo in the form of miniature double variations. Gentle humour, resilient rhythms and gaiety characteristic of the first theme of the second movement, as well as the unexpected melodic twists in the secondary theme (fig. 36), seem to anticipate the musical characterisation of Mercutio in the ballet "Romeo and Juliet".

The principal and secondary themes of the Concerto's first movement are developed anew in the brief *Toccata*, the third movement.

The fourth, *Larghetto*, one of the most appealing examples of Prokofiev's lyricism, starts as a pastorale but the agitated middle episode (fig. 66) introduces elements of declamation. The tranquil and songful pastoral theme returns in the recapitulation. This movement is convincing proof of Prokofiev's most intimate ties with Russian national music.

The fifth movement, the longest in the Concerto, is cast in sonata form; the content and genre characteristics of its themes are unmistakably related to the mass scenes in the composer's ballets (the "Folk Dance" from "Romeo and Juliet", the fair scene in "The Stone Flower").

Prokofiev's Fifth Concerto is performed by Soviet (S. Richter, Tatiana Nikolayeva) and foreign pianists, and always with great success. Its first performance under W. Furtwängler took place in Berlin on October 31, 1932, with the composer as soloist; on November 25 of that year Prokofiev played it in Moscow under the baton of N. Golovanov.

* "Prokofiev. Autobiography, Articles, Reminiscences". Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, pp. 81—82.

КОНЦЕРТ
для фортепиано с оркестром

№ 5
Op. 55
(1932)

CONCERTO
for Pianoforte and Orchestra

5

Переложение для двух фортепиано автора
Arranged for Two Pianos by the Composer

I

Сергей ПРОКОФЬЕВ
Sergei PROKOFIEV
(1891 - 1953)

Allegro con brio $\text{♩} = 152-160$

Piano I

(col pugno)

Allegro con brio $\text{♩} = 152-160$

Piano II (ORCH.)

Fl. Ob.

pizz.

f

Tr-ba

f

mp

V. I

V. II

[cresc.]

pizz.

f

f

f

Gr. C.

Fl. (Picc. 8a)

Ob.

pizz.

mp

Tr-ba

Fati

pizz.

mp

2

ff

f

p dolce

mf

Tr-ba V.I.

Tuba Gr.C.

3

ff

con brio

p

f subito

Ob., Cl.
Cor., Tr-ba

Tr-ne
Tuba

4

gliss.

ff

f

sopra

f

pizz. Fag.

Fiatl (#) 5 (b) (#)

[illegible]

5

mp *cresc.* *f* *p* *senza Ped.* *mf*

Quart. Fl., Ob. Fag., Cor.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 12 measures. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody includes various ornaments and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, and *poco cresc.* The bass line is primarily octaves and chords. The score is written on three systems of staves.

6

First system of musical notation, measures 6-7. The system includes a grand staff (piano) and two staves for woodwinds (V.I. and Cor.). The piano part features complex triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *f*. The woodwind parts have simpler melodic lines. A label "Tr-ne, Tuba, Gr.C." is positioned below the piano staff.

mf *f* *f*

V.I. Cor.

Celli *m.d.* Fag.

Tr-ne, Tuba, Gr.C.

7

Second system of musical notation, measures 8-9. The system includes a grand staff (piano) and two staves for woodwinds (Ob. and Tr-ba). The piano part continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *ff*. The woodwind parts have melodic lines. A label "Celli" is positioned below the piano staff.

ff

Ob. Tr-ba

Celli

Third system of musical notation, measures 10-11. The system includes a grand staff (piano) and two staves for woodwinds (V-ni and Quart.). The piano part features complex triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The woodwind parts have melodic lines. A label "P Quart. m.d." is positioned below the piano staff.

p Quart. *m.d.* *cresc.* *ff*

V-ni

8

f *p*

ff

Fag.

Cl.

9

p *ff* *con brio*

p *ff* *con brio*

Tr-ba

Quart.

sopra b.

f

m.s.

b.p.

10

11

Musical score for measures 10 and 11. The score is written for piano (p), violin I (V.I.), and flute (Flati). Measure 10 features a piano introduction with a bass line in the left hand and a melody in the right hand. Measure 11 begins with a forte (*ff*) *marcato* section. The piano part has a bass line with octaves and a melody in the right hand. The violin I part has a melody with accents. The flute part has a melody with accents. The piano part has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking.

12

Musical score for measures 12 and 13. The score is written for piano (p), violin I (V.I.), and trumpet (Tr-ba). Measure 12 features a forte (*f*) section. Measure 13 begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) *con brio* section. The piano part has a bass line with octaves and a melody in the right hand. The violin I part has a melody with accents. The trumpet part has a melody with accents. The piano part has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking.

13

Musical score for measures 14 and 15. The score is written for piano (p), violin I (V.I.), and trumpet (Tr-ba). Measure 14 features a fortissimo (*ff*) section. Measure 15 begins with a forte (*f*) section. The piano part has a bass line with octaves and a melody in the right hand. The violin I part has a melody with accents. The trumpet part has a melody with accents. The piano part has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking. The violin I part has a *col pugno* (with fist) marking.

8

mf

cresc.

V. I

V. II

Cl. ()

Cor. ()

p

fp

14

f

mf

p

cresc.

V. II

Celli

Tr-be

C-b.

Gr.C.

Tr-ni

V. I

8

ff

mf

mp

cresc.

Fl., Ob

pizz.

f

mp

pizz.

Fiati

15 Più mosso ♩ = 192

12

5 3

[15] Più mosso ♩ = 192

ff

p legato

Più mosso ♩ = 192
V-ni con sord.

f

pp dolce

V-le

Tuba

Musical score for "The Song of the Lark" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction, a vocal melody for the lark, and accompaniment for flute, violin, and cello. The piano introduction includes a key signature change from G major to E major. The vocal melody is marked with 'h' for half notes and 'q' for quarter notes. The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with a '1' and a '2' indicating fingerings, and a treble line with a '5' and a '3' indicating fingerings. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

16

mp

(♩ = 200)

Cl.

mp

p Cor.

8 5

f

mf con precisione

V-ni

Fl. Cl.

mp

pizz., Fag., Gr. C.

17

p

ritard.

mp

V. I

Fag. I

ritard.

Cl.

mf

mp

V-le

p dolce

Celli

Fag. II

Celli

Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 144-152$

Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 144-152$

Ob.

Fl.

poco rit. **19** a tempo

poco rit.

a tempo

pp

C-b.

accelerando

20

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 72-76$

8

poco cresc.

mf

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 72-76$

accelerando

V. I

mp

8.

p

C-b.

21

p *mf* *mp*

V-le Cl. Fl. Fag.

22

cresc. *f* *mf* *mp*

Picc. V.I V-le Cl. Red.

Fl. *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

V-le e Celli pizz. C-b.

8-
ritard.
mf
f
mf
Ob.
VI ritard.
mf
mp
Fag.
Celli

23 Meno mosso

mp
3 2 1 4
1 3 1
2 5 1 2 4
Meno mosso
Cl.
p
Cl.
p
Fl., Cl.
accelerando
p

24 Poco più mosso

mf
3
5
mp marcato
Poco più mosso
V-le
p
mf
V-ni
mp
C-b.
Celli

25 Ancora più mosso

f *ff* *f mp*

Tr-ba V-ni
Quart. *mf* *f* *mp*
Celli

Ancora più mosso

26 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 76$

f *ff* *f con precisione*

V-ni Tr-ba
mf *f* *ff*
Celli

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 76$

27 Meno mosso (Tempo iniziale)

ff

V.II V.I Flati
mp *ff* *ff*

Meno mosso (Tempo iniziale)

8
3
f
5
5
1
5
8
V.I.
Fiatl
ff
p
mf
f Quart.
Celli

28

f
8
4
5
8
ff
V.I.
pizz.
(Fl. Picc. 8a)
f
mf
Ob.
pizz.
Gr. C.

8
f
ff
6
2
1
5
pizz. Fiatl
Tr-ba
mf
f
Tr-ba
Tuba
Gr. C.

ff *con brio*

Tr-ba

ff *con brio*

ff

f pesante

Cor., Tr-ne

m.s.

f *con precisione*

Measures 31-32 of a musical score. The score is written for two systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The first system has dynamics *f* and *p*. The second system has dynamics *f* and *pp*. The first system has a marking *f* Quart. and the second system has a marking *pp* Quart. e Tr-be.

Measures 33-34 of a musical score. The score is written for two systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The first system has dynamics *f* and *ff*. The second system has dynamics *mf* and *f*. The first system has a marking *ff* 3 and the second system has a marking *mf* Quart. e Fiati.

Measures 35-36 of a musical score. The score is written for two systems of staves. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass staff. The second system consists of a grand staff and a single bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The first system has dynamics *ff* and *ff*. The second system has dynamics *mf* and *f*. The first system has a marking *ff* and the second system has a marking *mf* Tutti. The first system has a marking (senza rit.) and the second system has a marking (senza rit.).

II

33

Moderato ben accentuato $\text{♩} = 104$

gliss. gliss. gliss.

mp

sf

sf

Moderato ben accentuato $\text{♩} = 104$ Cor., Tr-ba, Ob.

p

mf

pizz.

Tr-ni, Fag., Timp., Gr. C.

8.

34

sf

sf

mf

mp

Tr-ba con sord.

8421

4. Прокофьев

mf

Tr-ba con sord.

pizz.

8

35

f

f

p

mp

Ob.

ten.

p

cresc.

mf

mp

f

Tr-ba con sord.

mp

(sopra)

3

Musical score for the first system. The piano part (grand staff) features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and a final fortissimo (ff) section. The horn part (Corno coperto) is marked *mf* and includes a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction. The woodwind part (Fag.) is marked *mf*.

36 Più mosso ♩ = 112

Musical score for the second system, marked **36 Più mosso** ♩ = 112. The piano part (grand staff) is marked *mp*. The woodwind part (Fag.) is marked *p* pizz. and includes a *mp* Cor. (cor Anglais) section. The piano part continues with a complex melodic line, and the woodwind part provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

37

mp

Tr-ba

Cor. *mp*

arco

Tr-ba

mp

Fag.

Cl.

Ob.

Cl.

cresc.

38

p

mp

Ob.

Fl., Cl.

V.I.

V-le

Fag.

V-le pizz.

f

dim.

p

p

C-b. pizz.

39

mf

V. I

f

m.s.

Cor.

m.s.

f

pizz.

p con eleganza

p

Cl.

V. I

p

mp pizz.

p arco

V-le

8421

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is written for piano (p) and features a complex, rapid melodic line in the right hand, often spanning multiple staves. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of **ff** (fortissimo) is present in measure 4. A trill is marked in measure 6 with the instruction *Tr-ba con sord.* (Trill on B-flat with mutes).

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The right hand continues with rapid, ascending and descending melodic passages. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of **mf** (mezzo-forte) is present in measure 10. The system concludes with a repeat sign in measure 16.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. The score includes a section marked **ff** (fortissimo) in measure 17, followed by a section marked **f pesante** (forte, heavy) in measure 18. The right hand features a series of chords and melodic fragments. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of **f** (forte) is present in measure 20. The system concludes with a section marked **f con brio** (forte, with spirit) in measure 24. A measure rest of 8 measures is indicated at the beginning of the system. A box containing the number 41 is located above measure 18. The bottom left corner of the system is labeled "2 Fag." (2 Bass).

42

f con brio

V-le, Cl.

Celli

Cor.

Celli

Ob., Cl., Fag., Cor.

Quart. e Tr-ne

pizz.

Gr. C.

43

f

44

8

f

ff *m.d.*

V-ni, V-le

Cor. Tr-ba

Gr.C.

f

mp

poco rit.

Fag., Cl.

Fl., Cl.

Poco meno

45

p dolce

p

p

poco meno

pp

pp V-ni con sord.

p

Cl.

V-le

Celli

Tempo I

46

mf

mp pizz. *p arco* *p*

Tempo I
Tr-ba sola

Cor., Tr-ba

mf *p*

mp *f dim.* *p*

III

TOCCATA

[49] Allegro con fuoco (più presto che la prima volta)

Allegro con fuoco (più presto che la prima volta)

V.I.

Cl.

Cor.

p

f

[50]

V.I.

Cl.

p pizz., Tr-ne, Tuba

mp

p

f

V.I.

Ob., Cl.

V.I.

Fag.

p

f

mf

p

51

f *p* *f* *mf* pizz.

8

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

52

f *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Tr-ba

53

p *sf* *f mp*
f. pizz.
 Celli arco
 C-b. arco

54

f *mp* *f*
 V.I. *f* *mp*
 Ob. Cl.
 Fag.
 V-le *f* *p*

f *mp* *f*
 V.I. *f* *mp*
 V-II *f* *mp*
 V.I. *f* *mp*
 V-celli, C-b.

55

Measures 1-4 of system 55. The score is for a piano and strings. The piano part (treble and bass clef) features a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. The string part (V.I, V.II, V-le) provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *m.d.* (mezzo-dolce). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

56

Measures 5-8 of system 55. The piano part continues with the melody and accompaniment. The string part includes V.I, V.II, and V-le. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *p* (piano). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Measures 9-12 of system 55. The piano part continues with the melody and accompaniment. The string part includes V.I, V.II, and V-le. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *f*. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Measure 37: *f*

Measure 38: *p* m.d.

Measure 39: *f* *mp*

Measure 40: *f* *mf*

V.I

Measure 41: *f*

Measure 42: *f* *mp*

Measure 43: *f* *mp*

Measure 44: *f* *mp*

f V.II, V-le

Measure 45: *f* *p*

Measure 46: *p*

Measure 47: *cresc.*

Measure 48: *f* *p* Quart.

59

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for a piano (left hand) and a violin (right hand). The piano part is in the lower staves, and the violin part is in the upper staves. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano part includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The violin part includes a '(b)' marking. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation, including notes, rests, and accidentals.

This musical score is for the second act of 'The Merry Widow'. It features a complex arrangement of instruments, including a full orchestra (strings, woodwinds, brass), a piano, and a vocal soloist. The score is written in 3/4 time and is in the key of A major (indicated by three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

The score is divided into three systems, each with a rehearsal mark in a box: 60, 61, and 62. The first system (60) includes a piano introduction and the beginning of the vocal solo. The second system (61) features a piano solo and the entrance of the vocal soloist. The third system (62) continues the vocal solo and includes a piano solo.

The vocal soloist's part is written in a single staff, while the piano and orchestra parts are written in multiple staves. The piano part includes a variety of textures, including arpeggiated figures, chords, and melodic lines. The orchestra provides a rich harmonic background, with strings playing a steady rhythm and woodwinds and brass adding color and dynamics.

The score is a high-quality musical score, with clear notation and a well-organized layout. It is a valuable resource for musicians and musicologists alike.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for three staves: Treble, Bass, and a lower Treble staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks (e.g., accents, slurs). The title "The Rose Tree" is written in a decorative font at the top right of the page.

Ob., Cl.

f

Fag., Cor.

Tr-ni
con sord.

Tr-be

(h) Fiati e V.I

62

(h)

Tr-be

V-ni

ff

3

ff

Tutti

ff

Tr-ni

m.s.

IV

63

Larghetto $\text{♩} = 80-84$

Top system: *p dolce*
 Bottom system: *legato* *Fl.* *pp* *Quart. con sord.* *legato*

Top system: *pp* *p*
 Bottom system: *pp*

64

Top system: *p tranquillo*
 Bottom system: *Cl.* *p* *Fl.* *p dolce* *p* *Quart. senza sord.* *pp*

Musical score for piano and clarinet, page 41. The score is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a piano part with complex arpeggiated figures and a clarinet part with melodic lines. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *pp*. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-8) features a piano part with arpeggiated figures and a clarinet part with a melodic line. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the piano part's arpeggiated figures and the clarinet part's melodic line. The third system (measures 17-24) includes a measure marked **65** and features a piano part with arpeggiated figures and a clarinet part with a melodic line.

Dynamics and markings include: *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *sotto* (sotto voce), *mp espress.* (mezzo-piano, expressive), and *pp* (pianissimo).

66 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 108-112$

dim. *p* *p*

Fl. *mp* *dim.* *p* *p*

67 Più mosso $\text{♩} = 108-112$

mp *dim.* *p* *p*

mp *p* *p*

68

mp *p* *p*

69

mp

Picc. *mf* *pizz.*

70

mf *pizz.*

67

67

mf

mf

p

mf

con precisione

68

cresc.

V-ni

f

cresc.

cresc.

Tr-ne, Tuba

69

Poco meno mosso
Molto espressivo

ff pesante

ff

Poco meno mosso
Molto espressivo

m.d. (h)

f

ff

f

70

Più largamente

p

mf

f

ff pesantissimo

Piano II

Quart.

Più largamente

f molto cantando ed espr.

m.s. *m.s.*

ff

Ob.

Cl., Fag., C-b.

71

ff

ff

ff

f *dim.*

V-nib
f *espress.*
Celli

mf *p* *rit.*

Ob.
mf *p* *rit.*

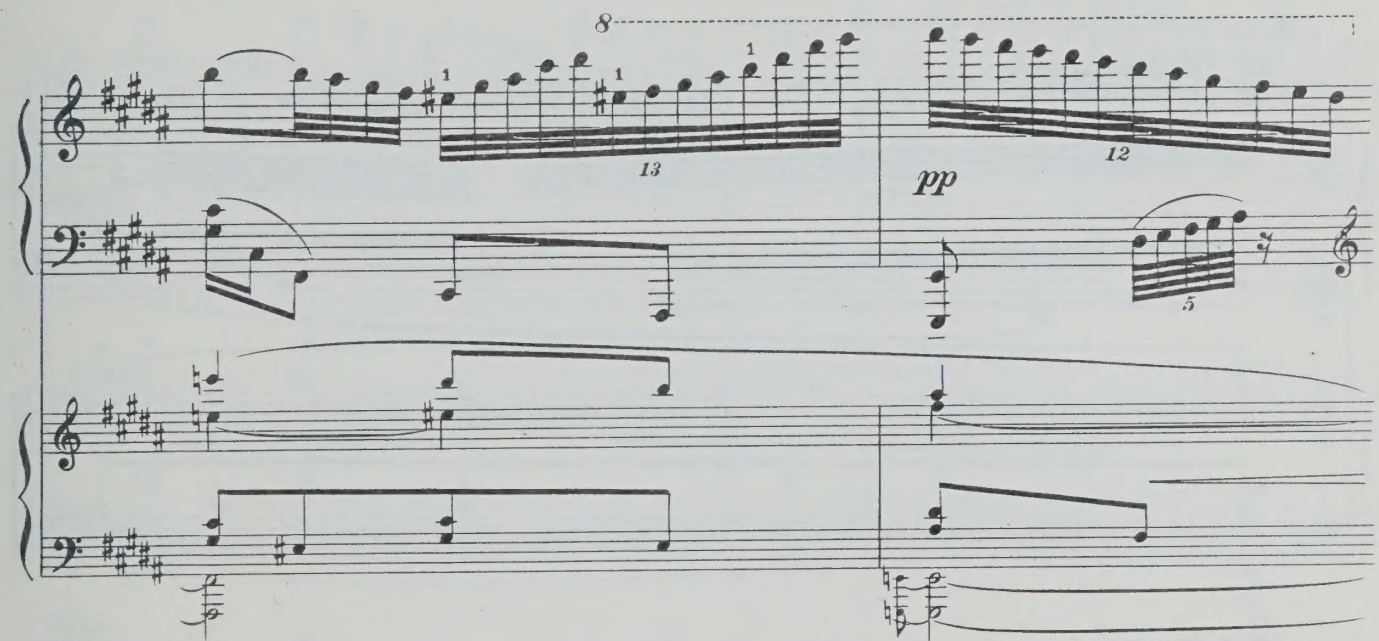
Poco più animato $\text{♩} = 112$ C-b., Tuba

pp *p dolce e tranquillo*

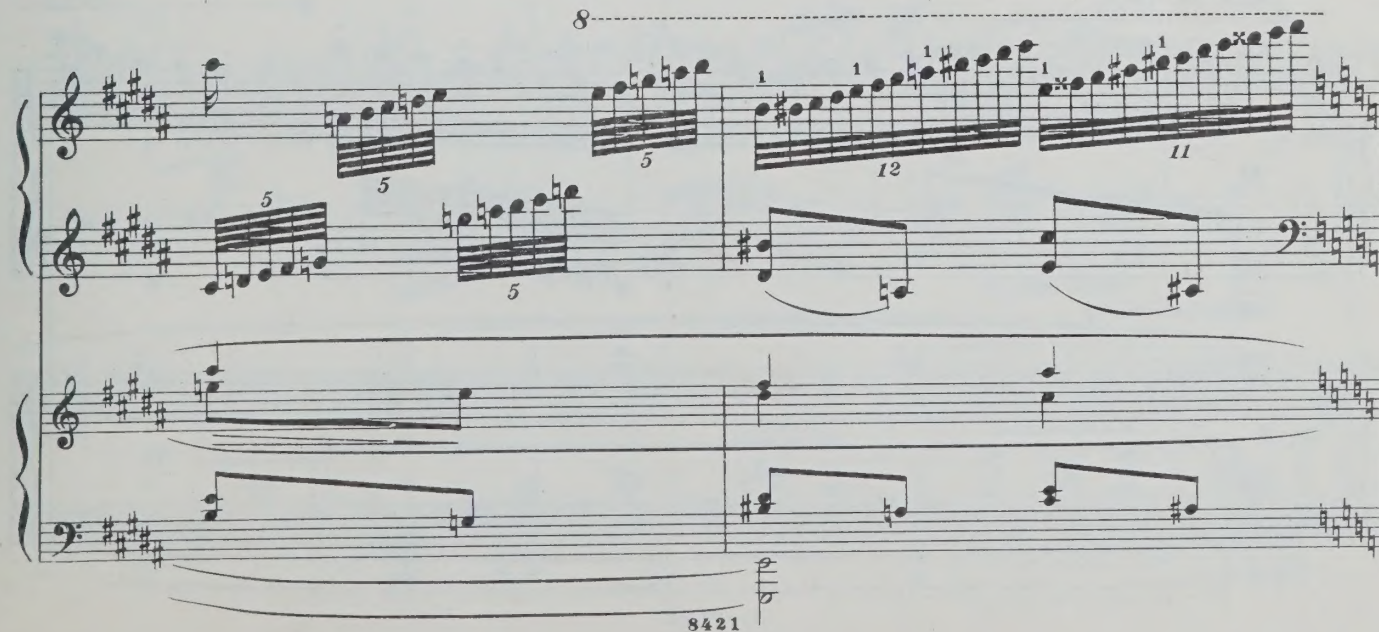
Poco più animato $\text{♩} = 112$
Fl. Cl.



First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a dotted line above it labeled '8' and a bracketed section labeled '5'. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. The system is divided into three measures. The first measure is labeled '14' and contains a dense cluster of notes. The second measure is labeled '10' and contains a dense cluster of notes. The third measure is labeled '18' and contains a dense cluster of notes.



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a dotted line above it labeled '8'. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. The system is divided into two measures. The first measure is labeled '13' and contains a dense cluster of notes. The second measure is labeled '12' and contains a dense cluster of notes. The dynamic marking *pp* is present in the second measure.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a dotted line above it labeled '8'. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a bass line. The system is divided into two measures. The first measure is labeled '12' and contains a dense cluster of notes. The second measure is labeled '11' and contains a dense cluster of notes. The dynamic marking *pp* is present in the second measure.

[illegible]

8 5 4 15 7

8 10 11

75

p tranquillo e legato *poco calando* *p dolce*
sopra sotto *poco calando* *pp*

77

V

78 Vivo $\text{♩} = 108-116$

pp

Vivo $\text{♩} = 108-116$

V-le

p

pizz.

p

C-b.

79

sf

ff

f

V-ni

80

mp *pp*

p

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

arco

pp

Musical score for measures 79-80. The top system shows a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The bottom system shows a string quartet entry with a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, and *Quart.*

81

Musical score for measure 81. The top system shows a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The bottom system shows a string quartet entry with a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *mp*, *f*, *p*, and *mp*. The text "Fiat" and "V-le, Celli" are present.

82

Musical score for measure 82. The top system shows a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The bottom system shows a string quartet entry with a treble and bass staff. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *f*. The text "V-ni" and "C-b." are present.

Measures 83-85 of a musical score. The first system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single staff. The grand staff contains piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *mp*, *p*, and *mp*. The single staff contains woodwind parts for Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.), with dynamic markings *p* Quart. and *fp*. Measure 83 features a piano introduction with a *basso continuo* line. Measures 84 and 85 show the woodwinds entering with a quartet.

Measures 86-88 of a musical score. The first system consists of a grand staff and a single staff. The grand staff contains piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *mf* and *p*. The single staff contains woodwind parts for Oboe and Cor Anglais (Ob., Cor.) and Oboe and Piano (Ob. e pizz.), with dynamic markings *p* and *mp*. Measure 86 features a piano introduction. Measures 87 and 88 show the woodwinds entering with a quartet.

84

Measures 89-91 of a musical score. The first system consists of a grand staff and a single staff. The grand staff contains piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *mp* and *pp*. The single staff contains woodwind parts for Oboe and Piano (Ob. e pizz.) and Piano Quartet (p Quart.), with dynamic markings *pp* pizz. and *p* Quart. Measure 89 features a piano introduction. Measures 90 and 91 show the woodwinds entering with a quartet.

Musical score for measures 85-86. The top system shows piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics. The bottom system shows the oboe (Ob.) part.

Musical score for measures 87-90. The top system shows piano (p) and crescendo (cresc.) dynamics. The bottom system shows violin I (V.I.) and pizzicato (pizz.) dynamics.

Musical score for measures 91-94. The top system shows violin I (V-ni) and mezzo-piano (mp) dynamics. The bottom system shows trumpet and cello (Tr-ba, Celli) parts.

87

cresc. *f* *p*

Tr-ba

V.I arco *p* pizz.

88

mp *cresc.* *mf*

Ob. *mp* Cl.

Fag. arco

Celli

V-ni

ff *mp* *cresc.*

ff *mp*

Tr-ni, Quart. Tr-ba, Celli

8

89

f

mf pp

cresc.

f Quart

Tr-ba

meno piano

p pizz.

mp

p

90

f

f Quart.

f

f

p

Fiat!

91

First system of the musical score, measures 91-92. The top staff (treble clef) has rests for measures 91 and 92, followed by a melodic phrase in measure 93 starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The middle system consists of two staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 91 features a complex chordal texture with a *f subito* dynamic marking. Measure 92 continues this texture with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. Measure 93 shows a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction and a *f* dynamic. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a *Tr-ni* (tritone) marking in measure 93.

Second system of the musical score, measures 91-92. The top staff (treble clef) features a rapid, ascending melodic line marked *impetuoso* (impetuous) in measure 91. The middle system (treble and bass clefs) shows a *f* dynamic in measure 91, a *f Quart.* (fourth) dynamic in measure 92, and a *f pizz.* (pizzicato) dynamic in measure 93. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a *f* dynamic in measure 93.

92

Third system of the musical score, measures 91-92. The top staff (treble clef) features a rapid, ascending melodic line marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) in measure 92 and *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 93. The middle system (treble and bass clefs) shows a *p Quart.* (piano fourth) dynamic in measure 92 and *cresc.* (crescendo) in measure 93. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in measure 93.

58

Appena più mosso ♩ = 120-126

83

Appena più mosso ♩ = 120-126

Tr-be con sord. V-ni

Ob.

Cl., Fl.

V-le, Celli

C-b.

Tr-ba con sord.

Ob.

V-ni, (Fl. 8va)

C-b. pizz. e Fag.

C-b. pizz. e Fag.

94

Quart.

mp
C-b. pizz. e Fag.

95

Cl., Fag. *mp* Ob., Fl. *cresc.*

V.le, Celli *sf*

Tr-ba con sord. *p* Ob., Fl. *mf*

96

Quart. *sf* *p* *f*

C-b. *f* C-b. e Fag. *f*

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 132$

97

First system of measures 97-100. Measures 97-98 are in 3/2 time, and measures 99-100 are in 2/2 time. The score includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics, and a section marked "f Quart." for the strings. The woodwinds (V-ni) have a melodic line. The bassoon (Fiati) has a melodic line. The strings play a rhythmic pattern.

Second system of measures 101-104. Measures 101-102 are in 3/2 time, and measures 103-104 are in 2/2 time. The score includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The woodwinds (V-ni) have a melodic line. The bassoon (Fiati) has a melodic line. The strings play a rhythmic pattern.

Third system of measures 105-108. Measures 105-106 are in 3/4 time, and measures 107-108 are in 2/2 time. The score includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics, and a section marked "ff" for the strings. The woodwinds (V-ni) have a melodic line. The bassoon (Fiati) has a melodic line. The strings play a rhythmic pattern.

85 86 87 88

99

f m.d. m.s.

V.I.

f *energico*

mf

Timp.

V.le

f

dim.

p

mp

poco rit.

100 Più tranquillo $\text{♩} = 112$

pp legato

poco rit. Cl.

p

Fl.

p

Più tranquillo $\text{♩} = 112$

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of the musical score. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2 and a dynamic marking of *pp legato* at measure 3. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A clarinet (Cl.) and flute (Fl.) part enters at measure 3 with a dynamic marking of *p*. The tempo is marked 'poco rit.' and the section title '100 Più tranquillo' with a tempo of 112 is shown at the top.

8

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. It continues the piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 5-6 and a dynamic marking of *pp* at measure 7. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A clarinet (Cl.) and flute (Fl.) part enters at measure 7 with a dynamic marking of *p*. The tempo is marked 'poco rit.' and the section title '100 Più tranquillo' with a tempo of 112 is shown at the top.

mp

pp

8

Detailed description: This block contains the third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. It continues the piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 9-10 and a dynamic marking of *mp* at measure 11. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A clarinet (Cl.) and flute (Fl.) part enters at measure 11 with a dynamic marking of *p*. The tempo is marked 'poco rit.' and the section title '100 Più tranquillo' with a tempo of 112 is shown at the top.

Measures 101-104. The score is in D major (two sharps). The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand, starting on G4 and ascending to A4. The left hand plays a melodic line with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 103 and 104. A second ending bracket labeled '2 Fag.' (Fagotto) spans measures 101 and 102. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic is marked in the left hand of measure 102.

Measures 105-108. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The left hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *ppizz.* (pianissimo pizzicato) in the left hand. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 107 and 108. A second ending bracket labeled '2 Fag.' (Fagotto) spans measures 105 and 106. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic is marked in the left hand of measure 106.

Measures 109-112. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The left hand has a melodic line with slurs. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *espress.* (espressivo) in the left hand. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 111 and 112.

8

p pizz.

103

p

calando

p

pp

poco

poco

Cl.

tranquillo

104 Coda. Allegro non troppo $\text{♩} = 126$

Coda. Allegro non troppo $\text{♩} = 126$

pp Quart. con sord. Celli

105

Cl. *mp* Fag. *mf* Celli (8va)

V.I. Cl. *mf* Fl.

106

♩ = 132-138

pp

pizz.

pp subito

pizz.

Measures 106-138. The score is in G major (three sharps). The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The strings play a sustained harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *pp subito*. Performance markings include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *pp subito* (pianissimo subito).

107

p

mp

p V-ni

mp arco

mf Fag. Cl.

p Quart.

Measures 107-138. The piano part continues with its complex rhythmic texture. The strings play a sustained harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *p*. Performance markings include *arco* (arco) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

108

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

Ob. (Fl. & va)

Fag.

Measures 108-138. The piano part continues with its complex rhythmic texture. The strings play a sustained harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Performance markings include *Ob. (Fl. & va)* (Oboe, Flute, and Viola) and *Fag.* (Bassoon).

109 Poco più animato ♩ = 144

67

cresc. *f p*

Poco più animato ♩ = 144

cresc. *f p Quart.*

110

cresc. *f*

cresc. Celli

Fatti *f*

Cor., Fag.

111

pizz. *f*

Fl. Ob. *p*

V.I. *mf p*

Musical score for piano and woodwinds, measures 1-8. The piano part is in G major, 4/4 time. The woodwind part includes Oboe and Trumpet (Ob., Tr.-ba) and Cello and Bassoon (Celli, Fag.). Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Ancora un poco più animato

Musical score for piano, measures 9-12. The tempo is marked *con brio*. Measure 11 is numbered 112. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo).

Ancora un poco più animato

Flati e pizz.

Musical score for piano and woodwinds, measures 13-16. The piano part includes Flutes and Piccolo (Flati) and Pizzicato strings (pizz.). The woodwind part includes Cor Anglais, Bassoon, and Pizzicato strings (Cor., Fag. e pizz.). Dynamics include *f* (forte).

Musical score for piano and woodwinds, measures 17-24. The piano part includes Flutes and Piccolo (Flati) and Pizzicato strings (pizz.). The woodwind part includes Cor Anglais, Bassoon, and Pizzicato strings (Cor., Fag. e pizz.). Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The section ends with a first ending (V.I.) marked *f* and *mf*.

8

113

ff

ff

Fiati (Picc. 3a)

pizz.

f Cor., Tr-be

Cor. Tr-be

T-mil.

pp

pizz.

pizz. e Fag.

8

ff

V-ni *espress.*

ff

Celli, C-b. arco

114

f

pizz.

Fiati

f

V.I.

pizz. Tr-ni, Tuba

Più mosso

accelerando

8 115 8 8 8 8

ff

ff Tr-ba, Tr-ni, Quart. pizz., T-ro mil.

Più mosso

accelerando

Allegro assai

8 116 8

ff marcato

Allegro assai
V.I e Fiati

pizz. *ff* Tr-ne Tr-ba pizz. e Fag.

117 8

f gliss. *ff*

5 5 3

ff V-ni, V-le

Musical score for measures 115-117. The score is for a piano and features complex harmonic textures with many accidentals. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piano part has multiple staves. A "T-ne" label is present in the middle of the system.

Musical score for measures 118-119. The score includes parts for piano, strings (V-ni), woodwinds (Cor., Ob.), and brass (V.c., C-b., Tuba). Measure 118 is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 119 has a "Fiat!" marking. The piano part has a "Tr-be" label.

Musical score for measures 120-121. The score continues the piano and orchestral parts. Measure 120 has a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The piano part has a "3" marking above a triplet. The woodwind part has a "4" marking above a quartet. The brass part has a "5" marking above a quintet. The piano part has a "5" marking above a quintet.

С. С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ

КОНЦЕРТ № 5

для фортепиано с оркестром

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Music

